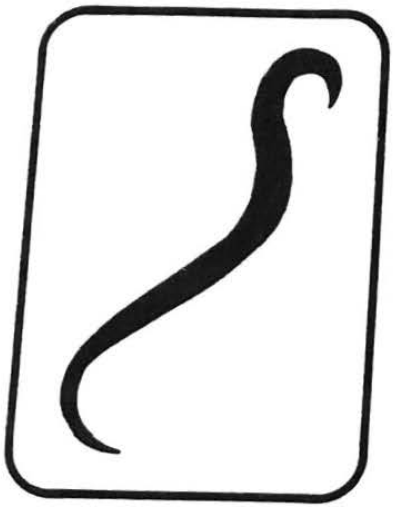
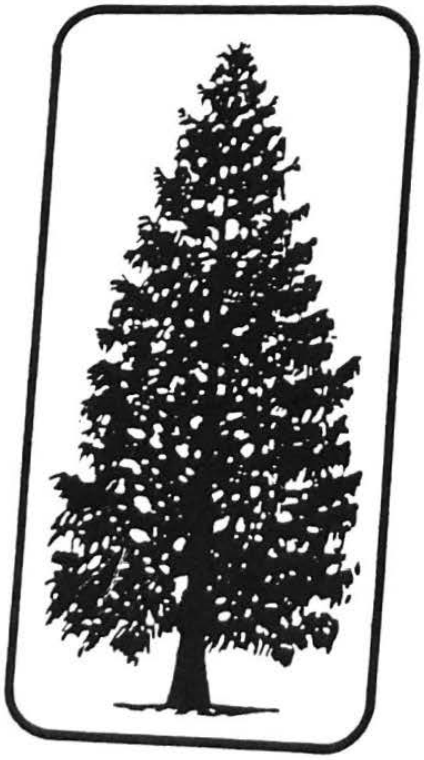
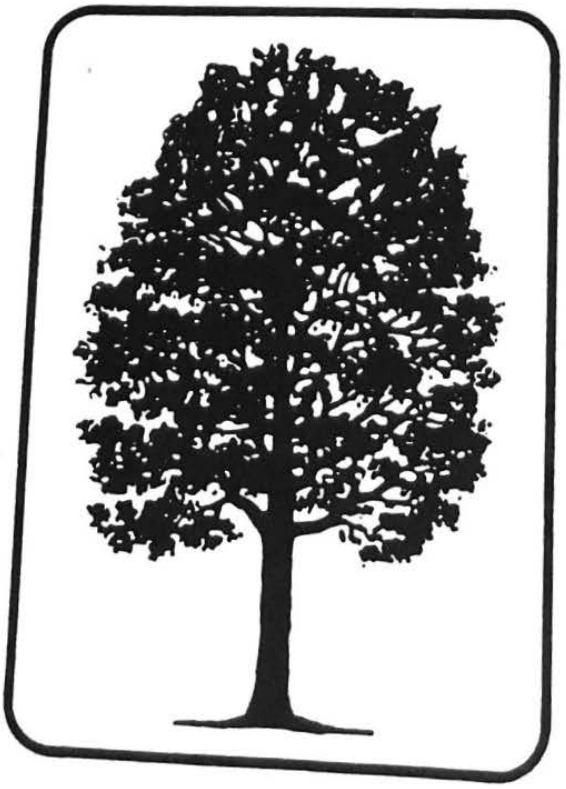
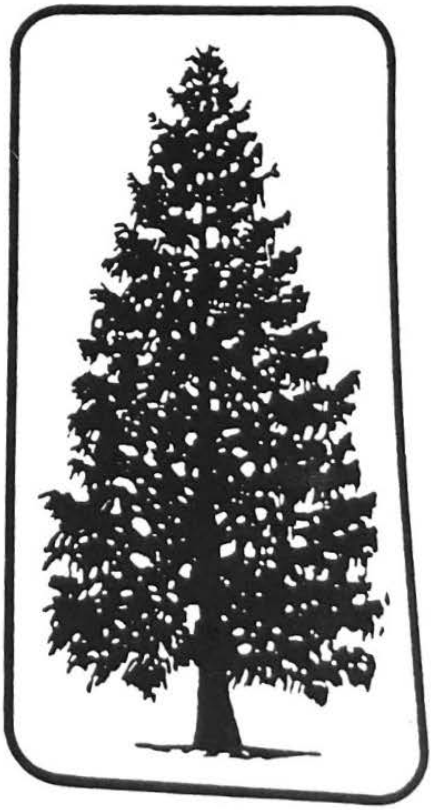
1994 Illinois Forest Pest Report









1994 Illinois Forest Pest Report

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March 1995

1994 Illinois Forest Pest Report

1994 Illinois Forest Pest Workshops

Forestry workshops were held in Benton, IL on May 23, and Oglesby, IL on May 26 for Illinois Department of Conservation District Foresters. These workshops were presented by Dr. Walker Kirby, Plant Pathologist, and Dr. James Appleby, Entomologist, both from the University of Illinois. Training on the recognition of the economically important diseases and insects attacking Illinois trees was presented. Cultural, biological, and chemical control measures were discussed in addition to explanations of the life histories of tree insects and diseases. Photographic slides were shown on given topics. Microscopes were used at the workshops for the examination of field collected insects and diseases. A video film was shown on the common pine shoot beetle, which explained how plant damage caused by this insect can be recognized, information of the life history, and cultural practices that should be used to prevent infestations. Training was provided on the toxicity of pesticides and their persistence in the environment. Current literature on tree diseases and/or insects was given to each person attending. Explanations on how disease and insect surveys are to be conducted for the current year were discussed. The survey report of the previous year's surveys was provided. Discussions and questions were part of each workshop.

1994 Education Exhibits

In 1994 a 6' X 8' educational exhibit was shown at public gatherings and state fairs. Part of the exhibit is reserved for credits for the funding of the project which states that this exhibit is made possible through a grant from the USDA Forest Service and the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The 1994 exhibit was composed of colored photographs depicting the various life stages of the common pine shoot beetle, plant damage caused by the insect, and cultural means of controlling infestations. Another part of the exhibit featured colored photographs of the various life stages of the gypsy moth, tree damage caused by the caterpillars, and biological control agents used in fighting gypsy moth infestations. At each public showing of the exhibit, a wallet size folded card was handed out. The card encouraged the public to be aware of not transporting gypsy moth eggs into uninfested areas.

The card also showed the various life stages of the moth. The exhibit and dates shown, and the approximate number of persons viewing the exhibit, with the number of gypsy moth cards distributed in parenthesis was presented at the following locations: Illinois State Fair, Springfield, IL, Aug. 11-21, 15,000 persons attending, (5000 cards); and Du Quoin State Fair, Du Quoin, IL, Aug. 26 - Sept. 5, 6000 persons attending, (2000 cards).

Oak Wilt Video Production

In a cooperative project between the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Illinois Department of Conservation, and the University of Illinois, an oak wilt video production was initiated in 1993. Video filming in each of the cooperating states was conducted in 1993-94. Editing was completed in February 1995. The video illustrates the range of the disease in the United States, symptoms in oak species within the north-central states, methods of transmission, prevention, and control. Animation is used to illustrate disease transmission. The script was written by Jane Cummings Carlson, a plant pathologist with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and James E. Appleby, an entomologist with the University of Illinois, Department of Forestry. The video will be a very useful teaching aid and appropriate for homeowners, arborists, foresters, nurserymen, students, and land managers looking for information and options in managing this disease. The production was made possible through grants from the USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry, Forest Health Protection; The Joyce Foundation; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; Illinois Department of Conservation; and the University of Illinois. The video was produced by James E. Appleby, and is available through the University of Illinois Office of Agricultural Communications, and is copyrighted by the University of Illinois Board of Trustees.

To order a copy, send a $25.00 check payable to the University of Illinois and mail to: Agricultural Publications, 67 Mumford Hall, 1301 W. Gregory, Urbana, IL 61801, and request oak wilt video OACE #015 or contact Cyndi Moore, phone (217) 333-2007, fax (217) 244-7503. Included with the video is a 6 page leaflet published by the Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Service which summarizes the information presented in the video. Permission to reproduce copies of the leaflet is granted.

1994 Insect and Tree Disease Surveys

Each year at the Forestry Workshops, Illinois Department of Conservation District Foresters are given reporting forms for the surveys that they conduct over the 4.3 million acres of Illinois forests. Information is requested for the name of the insect or disease, date collected, host plant, county, severity of the infestation, number of forest acres infested, whether plantation or natural, and number of trees infested whether planted or natural. This information is complied into an annual report giving information on the status of the economically important tree insects and diseases in Illinois.

Maps of Forest Insects and Diseases

In this section maps are presented which feature the distribution of forest and urban forestry insects and diseases which have been reported for the years 1993 and 1994 for the insects, and 1994 for the diseases. Each year Illinois district foresters and their associates are given reporting forms which they complete at monthly intervals during the growing season. The information is complied into this report.

Other persons contributing reports are from the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Natural History Survey, Illinois Christmas Tree Growers Association, and the general public.

If an insect specimen has been verified and deposited in the Illinois Natural History Survey (NHS) insect collection as a voucher specimen, the Illinois county has the NHS designation. Researchers wishing to construct regional or national maps for various insect species might find this information particularly valuable.

The map legend used in this report is as follows:

1993

1994

1993 & 1994

NHS

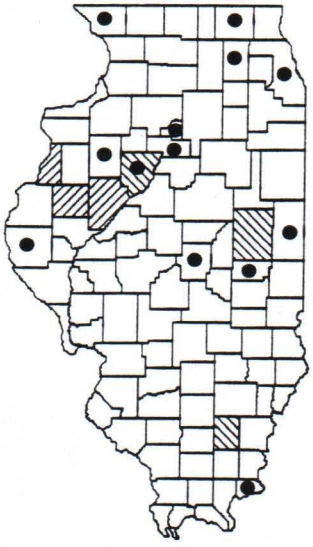
Shipment of Insect Specimens

Insect specimens - Persons wishing to send insect specimens that might be added to the insect collection should include with the specimens the following information: date of collection, county, and nearest city, host plant, and collector's name. Live insects should be placed in a plastic bag with enough host plant foliage to sustain the insects for at least 3-4 days of travel time. Water should not be added to the bag. The bag should then be placed in a cardboard box for shipment. Send insect specimens to: James E. Appleby, Dept. of Forestry, 1102 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana, IL 61801. Phone 217-244-3431.

Tree Insects in Illinois

James E. Appleby
Department of Forestry, University of Illinois
Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station

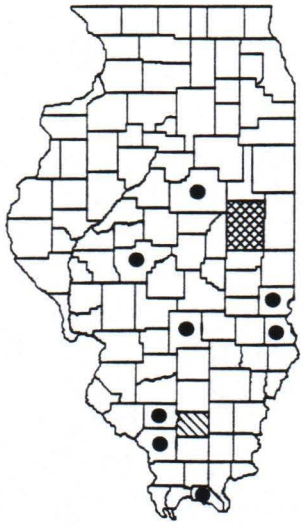
Deciduous Tree Pests



Walnut Caterpillar (*Datana integerrima*)

Moderate to light infestations occurred in only a few counties. Some trees growing on poor soils still remain in a weaken state due to the very severe drought of 1988 and lighter than normal amounts of precipitation in 1989. Walnut growers should examine trees at weekly intervals during July and August for infestations. Foliar sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis* will give good control.

Contributors: J. Appleby, M. Brown, and D. N. Johnson.

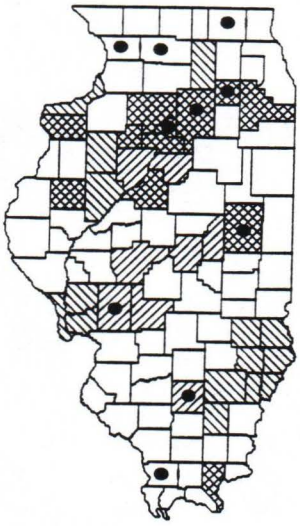


Elm Leaf Beetle (*Pyrrhalta luteola*)

Light to moderate infestations of the elm leaf beetle occurred throughout Illinois in 1994. In 1992 infestations were very high with much defoliation occurring, but in 1993 and 1994 the populations have been reduced in numbers. Foliar sprays of carbaryl (Sevin) or *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain *san diego* will give control.

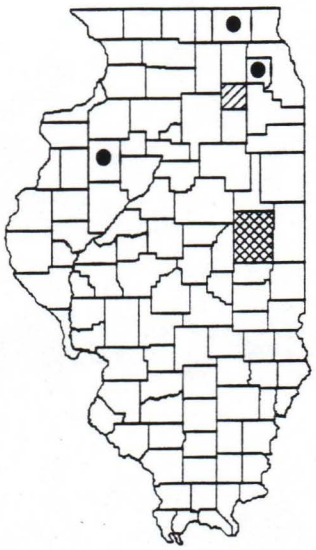
Contributors: J. Appleby, and G. Stratton. 1994

Eastern Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma americanum*)



The 1991 season was the fifth consecutive year in which populations of this insect have been very high in most areas. Only a few light infested areas were reported in the northern, far western, and far southern Illinois in 1991. In 1992 a dramatic change occurred in the population levels of this insect. No reports were received of high populations in any areas. The same population levels as in 1992 occurred in 1993. There were no reports of high population levels. Moderate infestations in 1993 were only reported in some counties in the northern half of Illinois. Most areas reported only light infestations. In 1994 the populations are beginning to build. High populations were reported in areas around Greene County, and moderate populations reported in southeastern Illinois in the Lawrence County area. Other areas reported light to moderate infestations. Black cherry and crabapple were the host trees reported. During some years when black cherry is completely defoliated it seems to be able to tolerate such defoliation without much lasting damage. Therefore control measures are not needed.

Contributors: J. Appleby, M. Brown, S. Felt, D. Johnson, B. Keyth, T. Gargrave, B. McVey, R. Timmonds, and T. Wilson.

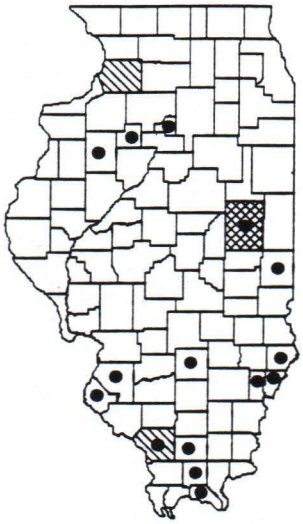


Bronze Birch Borer (*Agrilus anxius*)

Large numbers of birch trees died during 1989, and many trees remain in a weakened state even in 1994 due to the severe drought of 1988. Birch trees must be mulched, fertilized, and watered during drought periods to keep the trees in a vigorous growing condition. Trees that are well maintained and sprayed with chlorpyrifos (Dursban) in early June, and early July will generally continue to improve. Of the trees surviving in 1993 only light infestations were

reported. Good growing conditions in 1992 and 1993 probably are responsible for lighter infestations. In 1994 several ornamental trees in Champaign County had heavy infestations.

Contributor: J. Appleby.



Mimosa Webworm (*Homadaula anisocentra*)

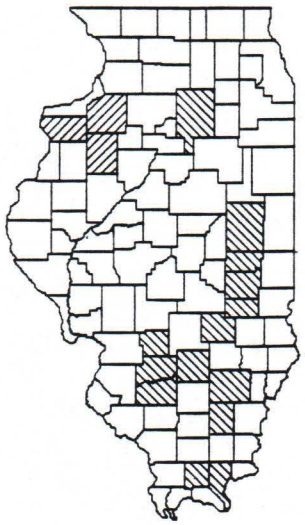
Since 1986 populations of this insect have been very low. In 1990 no reports were indicated, however in 1992 low to moderate infestations were reported in some areas of northern and central Illinois on honey locust. In 1993, populations were again quite low. Populations in 1994 are starting to increase. Light to moderate infestations have been reported. High populations in 1995 may result from the mild winter of 94-95. Many years ago this insect had high populations in central and southern Illinois on thornless honey locust and mimosa. When the webs are still small, foliar sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, malathion and or carbaryl (Sevin) will give good control.

Contributors: J. Appleby, G. Campbell, and S. Felt.

Oystershell Scale (*Lepidosaphes ulmi*)

Several reports of this scale were indicated for 1994. Heavy infestations were reported on walnut in Peoria County, and in Champaign on dogwood. This scale is easily controlled with a full coverage spray in early June using a superior grade horticultural oil, malathion, or diazinon.

Contributor: J. Appleby. 1994



Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*)

Since 1990 light infestations have been reported and the same occurred in 1992, 1993, and 1994. Apple, crabapple, cherry, walnut and hickory were host trees. Control is usually not necessary.

Contributors: J. Appleby, D. Johnson, M. Koch, R. Timmons, and T. Wagner.

Yellownecked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*)

In 1991 light infestations were reported on pin oak from central and southern Illinois, however in 1992 no reports were received. In 1993 populations again continued to remain low. In past years, trees can be completely defoliated by this caterpillar during July and August. Foliar sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, carbaryl (Sevin), and or malathion will give control of the larvae.

The European Hornet, *Vespa crabro,* Invades Illinois

Generally hornets cause no particular harm to trees and shrubs other than causing an occasional branch to droop because of the weight of their large nests. Homeowners arborists, nurserymen, and foresters encounter problems with these insects when they disturb the nests, and the hornets decide to sting the human intruders. Therefore, I was rather surprised to receive a call in early September, from a homeowner in rural southern Illinois who complained not about a hornet nest, but about large hornets destroying her lilac bush. Hornets and wasps are generally out of my field of study, but when they begin to cause damage to trees and shrubs I become very interested. A week later I visited her property, but by then she had already dusted the bush with carbaryl (Sevin), and the hornets were gone. The lilac bush was nearly 6' tall and about 15% of the large branches were girdled. Most of the girdled areas were about 1/2 inch in height, and the injury started approximately 1' above the ground. The girdled branches will undoubtedly be dead by next year, and this will ruin the appearance of the bush.

The hornets were found flying in the vicinity near the lilac bush. Specimens were collected and identified by Dr. Wallace LaBerge as *Vespa crabro*. The worker hornet is approximately one inch in length. The large size resembles that of the cicada killer. The head and thorax is reddish-brown. The abdomen is reddish-brown, but with much yellow towards its end. The hornets make a buzzing sound when they fly.

A literature searched revealed that the hornet was probably introduced into the United States in the mid 1800's. The present range is from Michigan eastward, then to northern Alabama, with scattered reports from eastern North Dakota southeastward to Illinois south to New Orleans. Plants reported to be girdled include lilac, birch, ash, horsechestnut, dogwood, dahlia, rhododendron, and boxwood. The reason for girdling is apparently to obtain plant sap and not for the wood fibers.

The homeowner, though never being stung, complained that those hornets are so vivacious that they bang on the windows at night trying to get in and sting her. This behavior was also cited in the literature, stating that the hornets are simply attracted to lights at night. Though I was unsuccessful in trying to convince the homeowner that the large hornets are not that vivacious, and that they were not intending to invade her home and sting her.

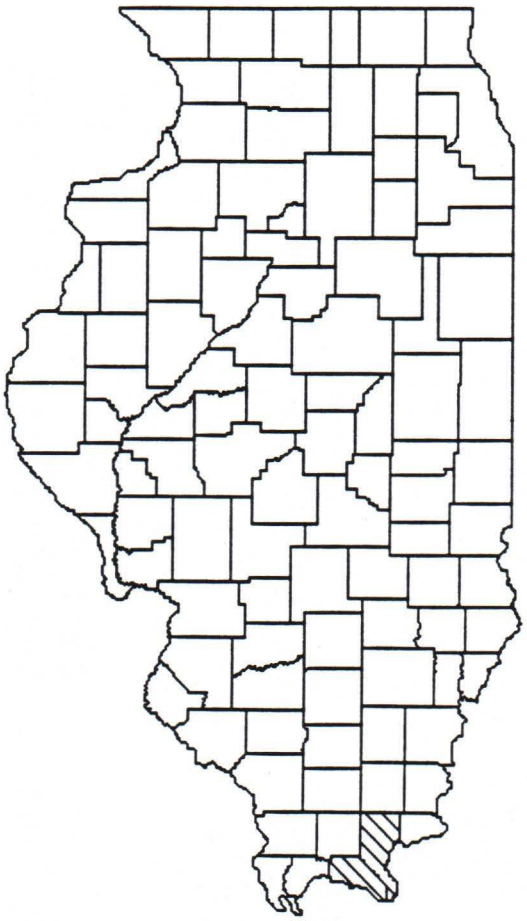
The European hornet is generally considered a forest species, nevertheless, arborists, nurserymen, and foresters need to be aware that the favorite sites for nests of this hornet are hollow trees and limbs. The nest is composed of layers of cells that fit the area where the nest is located. Nests

have also been found in barns, attics, and under a house roof in the hollow wall. Some nests have been found in the ground but this is uncommon. If the nest is located on a vertical surface such as a wall inside a barn or shed, the interior layers of cells have an outside covering that is paper-like, brown in color and composed of tiny wood fibers. The shape is elongate.

The European hornet should not be confused with another large hornet, the baldfaced hornet. The baldfaced hornets are large black and white hornets that often build large oval shaped gray nests on tree limbs. The eastern yellow jacket found in every state east of the Rockies, is smaller than either of the hornets. The eastern yellow jacket is black and yellow, and the adults are often attracted to food items in the fall months, particularly at outings such as picnics. They build their nests often underground in backyards, golf courses, and in recreational buildings.

The European hornet has been reported to feed on insects such as grasshoppers, flies, and various caterpillars which they kill and carry to their nests to feed their young. In Japan and Europe they have been reported to capture honey bees in apiaries, but so far there have been no U. S. reports of such behavior.

Presently in Illinois, the European hornet is found in Pope and Massac Counties. The economic importance of this species remains to be seen.



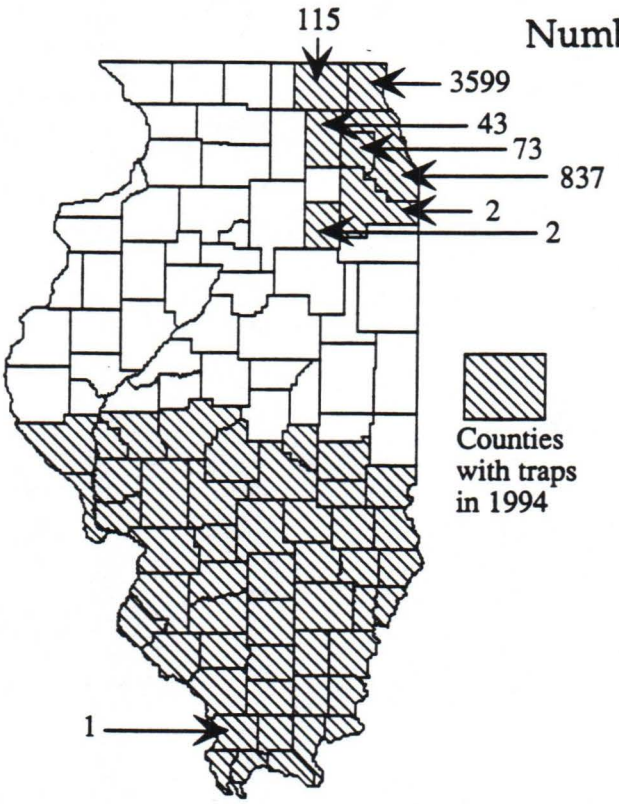
Illinois Counties Infested With the European Hornet

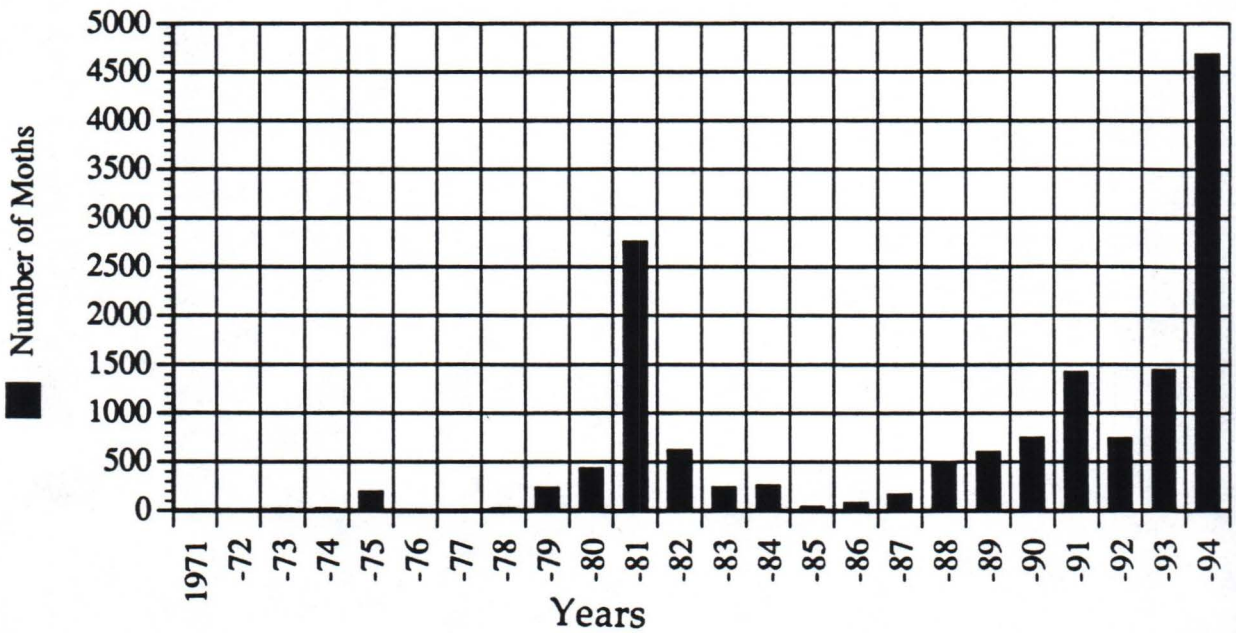
1994 Gypsy Moth Trapping and Suppression Program

In 1994, all counties within the southern half of the state were trapped for gypsy moths, in addition to 7 northeastern counties. A total of 4672 gypsy moths were trapped within Illinois in 1994, this compares to 1442 captured in 1993. One moth was trapped in Union County, the remaining 4671 moths were caught in the 7 northeastern counties. Field personnel of the Illinois Department of Agriculture believe that a large number of the moths were "fly-ins" from the surrounding states.

To date there are no known areas in Illinois where any severe tree defoliation has every resulted from a gypsy moth infestation. Considering that the first gypsy moth caught in Illinois was in 1973, the very effective suppression program conducted by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, USDA APHIS PPQ, and the USDA Forest Service has effectively controlled the moth within Illinois for the past 21 years. The program of trapping and a limited use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* is planned for the 1995 program.

4672 Gypsy Moths Caught in 1994 within Illinois

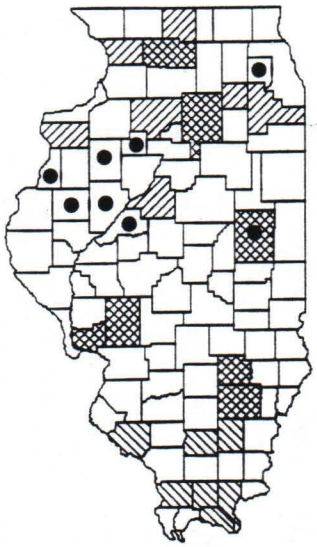




Information for the map and chart courtesy of the Illinois Department of Agriculture and USDA APHIS PPQ.

Evergreen Pests

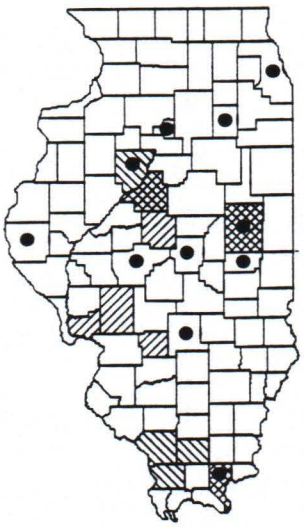
European Pine Sawfly (*Neodiprion sertifer*)



Light to moderate infestations were reported in 1991 and 1992, in 1993 heavy infestations were reported in several northern Illinois counties. In 1994 only light infestations occurred in the northern half of Illinois. Reports of moderate to heavy infestations in southern Illinois may be the Arkansas sawfly. *Bacillus thuringiensis* will not control sawflies, but carbaryl (Sevin), or malathion will give good control. Plantations should be inspected at weekly intervals during April and May for infestations.

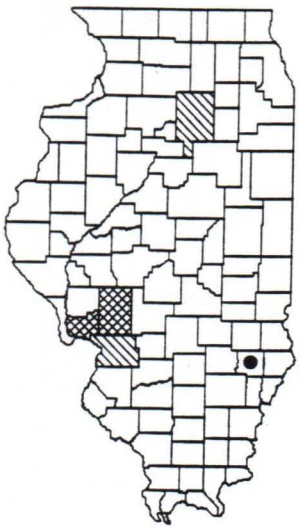
Contributors: D. Allen, J. Appleby, T. Lamer, J. Pirtle, G. Poe, P. Skuba, G. Stratton, R. Timmonds, and T. Wagner.

Bagworm (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*)



In 1994 infestations in most areas of central and southern Illinois were moderate to heavy as was the case in the 1993 report. Host plants reported were blue spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, and juniper. Complete defoliation of an evergreen generally results in the death of the plant. Foliar sprays of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, carbaryl (Sevin), and/or malathion will give control of the larvae. Control should be accomplished in June while the larvae are still small. Most materials are ineffective for controlling large larvae, in such instances use *B. thuringiensis*.

Contributors: J. Appleby, M. Brown/Pekin, G. Campbell, J. Pirtle, and G. Stratton.



Pine Needle Scale (*Chionaspis pinifoliae*)

In general infestations were light throughout the state in 1993, however there were isolated high populations. Control can be accomplished with a superior oil spray, malathion, or diazinon applied in late May after all the overwintering eggs have hatched. Some growers have reported good control with an application of chlorpyrifos(Dursban) applied in early May just at the start of egg hatch.

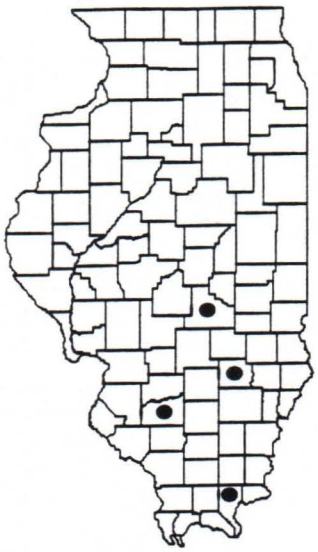
Contributors: J. Appleby, T. Lamer, P. Skuba, and R. Timmons.

Pales Weevil (*Hylobius pales*)

New plantations where there has been no pines planted for at least two years are generally free from any problems with this insect. Problems begin usually after trees are harvested over a period of years. Fresh pine stumps and slash serve as sites for the development of the larvae. High mortality of seedling trees and severe branch damage of larger trees can occur with moderate infestations of this weevil. Spray applications of chlorpyrifos (Dursban) in early to mid March to pine stumps is advisable. It is always better to apply the insecticide early rather than later as it is desirable to kill the adults before they have a chance to deposit eggs on the stumps. Chlorpyrifos residue will be effective for at least 4 weeks. Where this weevil has had a history in a certain plantation of causing problems, it might be necessary in such plantations to spray the seedling trees in late July as well as the trees that may be harvested that same year. White pine is the preferred host, but damage may also occur on Scotch, Austrian, Douglas fir, and spruce species. Infestations in Illinois were light in 1992, 1993 and 1994.

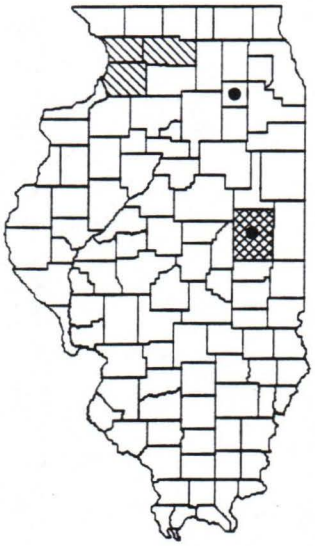
Contributors: J. Appleby and R. Eads.

Redheaded Pine Sawfly (*Neodiprion lecontei*)



Populations of this insect vary considerably from year to year. No reports were received for 1988 or 1989, and only a light infestation was found in one county in 1990. Light to moderate infestations were reported in 1991 in 3 Illinois counties. In 1992, only Washington County reported having a heavy infestation on loblolly pine. No reports were received for 1993 or 1994. This species is also very unpredictable on when larvae will be present. The dates in 1991 when larval stages were found are as follows: April 23, June 22, and Sept. 30. In all three instances, Scotch pine was the host tree species. Foliar sprays of malathion or carbaryl (Sevin) will give control when larvae are noted. *Bacillus thuringiensis* will not control sawflies.

Zimmerman Pine Moth (*Dioryctria zimmermani*)



Heavy infestations of this moth continue to occur in plantations where control measures have not been used. Frequently the terminal branch and side branches along the tree trunk will die. This insect is most often a pest in the northern half of Illinois. Scotch, red, and Austrian pines are attacked. The most ideal time to accomplish control is with a foliar and trunk spray of chlorpyrifos (Dursban) in late July or early August. Some control has resulted with sprays applied in mid March. Treatments at other times are ineffective as the borer larvae are established in the wood and thereby protected.

Contributor: J. Appleby,

Common Pine Shoot Beetle, *Tomicus piniperda*

The following information on the common pine shoot beetle (CPSB) is complied from my own observations I made during a visit to an infestation in Indiana in Sept. 1992 and 1994, and from references and notes sent to me from the following persons and agencies: USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS); Clifford Sadof, Purdue University; Robert Waltz, Indiana State Entomologist; Bo Langstrom, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences; Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service; and Deborah McCullough, Michigan State University.

On July 1, 1992 in Lorain County, Ohio a beetle was discovered which was identified as *Tomicus piniperda*, the common pine shoot beetle (CPSB). Although there is no proof on how the beetles entered the U. S., there is the suspicion that the beetles entered in wood that is used commonly in crating materials on ships. Most likely they were in wood that still retained its bark. This beetle is native to Europe and Asia where it has been regarded as a forest pest. The major host tree in Europe is Scotch pine, however it has been found to infest spruce, fir, and larch, but apparently is rare in such hosts. To date, surveys conducted in Illinois by APHIS, Illinois Department of Agriculture, and the USDA Forest Service, have confirmed the beetle in Kane, Will, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Cook, DuPage, Iroquois, Kankakee, and Livingston counties. In the U.S. in most instances the beetle was found infesting Scotch pine, but in some instances it has been found in Austrian, white, and red pines.

From what is known of the life history of the CPSB in Europe and from some information from U.S. observations, I speculate the following about what the life history of this beetle might be in the Midwest:

The adult beetles will overwinter in the thickened bark at the base of older pine trees most likely Scotch, Austrian, and red. High mortality of the overwintering adults may occur. During warm periods in March the adult beetles will fly to pine stumps from trees cut in November or December, to pine trees stressed because of drought or other environmental conditions, to pine trees dying of pine wilt disease, to pine logs cut during the winter months, slash trees and slash piles. At such sites the female beetle will borer into the pine wood. For example, if the site is a stressed pine tree or stump, the female beetle will enter the wood and borer out a vertical tunnel which may be several inches in length. Short side tunnels at a 90 degree angle to the main tunnel will be made along the sides of the main tunnel. In each such tunnel will be deposited an egg. Some beetles that are closely related to this beetle species will construct resin tubes on the outside of the bark. Apparently CPSB when feeding on standing trees that are weakened will also cause an outflow of resin that hardens into tubes. Evidence of this

beetle working under the bark of stumps and cut logs, will be the small amounts of very fine sawdust pushed out of tiny openings. After egg laying is completed, the beetles will emerge from the wood, some will probably die at this time, the survivors will fly to healthy pine twigs where each beetle will enter a twig by chewing a small entrance hole. The beetle will excavate about an inch long tunnel within the twig. The tunnel will be clean of any frass material because that is pushed out the entrance hole. Around the entrance hole there may be a small amount of hardened resin. The beetle may spend several weeks within a twig then exit and fly to another twig. The injured twig will usually droop and then die. Most twigs that I observed in Indiana were from 3 to 8 inches in length.

Eggs deposited in the stumps, logs, etc. will hatch within the short tunnels under the bark. Beetle larvae will develop by feeding under the bark. The time interval from egg deposition until the beetles are in the adult stage will probably be about 3 months. So probably in June within the Midwest, adult beetles will emerge. The beetles will fly to the pine twigs especially that of current year's growth and enter into the twig. Several twigs may be damaged during the summer by each adult beetle. They will feed within the twigs during the summer and early fall. When cooler temperatures prevail they will exit the twigs and seek hibernating quarters at the base of trees in the thickened bark of probably large trees.

Since the adult beetles will probably be most abundant in June and July, shoot damage will be most noticeable in the months of July through October. But since some adults may survive the winter, a few shoots will most likely be damaged in the months of March through June. There is some evidence to suggest that temperatures below 0 degrees Fahrenheit may kill the overwintering adults. In areas that have persistent snow cover, the snow will provide some insulation to the low temperatures so beetle survival might be better in such areas.

A pine twig that is killed by CPSB may be 3 to 8 inches in length. At the junction of the live and dead twig tissues will be a small hole. Surrounding the entrance hole there may be a small amount of hardened pine resin. If the twig is cut in half, there will be a tunnel in which the adult beetle has been feeding. There may be a small black or very dark brown beetle which is slightly less than 3/16 of an inch in length inside. If a caterpillar is found inside the twig, it is not the CPSB.

What can pine producers do at the present to lessen the impact this beetle may have on the industry. Follow the following practices: Remove all dead and dying pines and either burn the wood or convert it into chips that are then spread. This practice is important in not only preventing increased populations of CPSB, but will prevent the emergence of pine sawyers which are the primary vectors of the pinewood nematode which causes pine wilt disease. Remove pine stumps to ground level or spray the

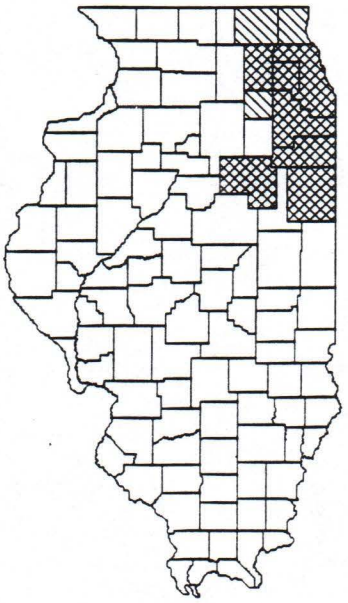
stumps with an insecticide in early March. Slash should be burned or converted to chips. These practices will not only lessen the impact of this beetle, but will also control the populations of the pales and eastern pine weevils.

From what I observed in an Indiana infestation during Sept. 1992, I would consider the damage as minor on Christmas trees. Approximately 60% of the trees were infested, however the two or three dead twigs on each tree I would consider of minor importance. This particular nursery had many pine stumps that were as much as 12" tall. There was also a very large slash pile. The stumps and slash pile I am sure contributed to the problem. However, I was distressed to read one article that stated "Should this insect be able to successfully attack and breed in white and southern pines, the timber industry could be severely affected as reductions of 39% in volume growth have been reported from Poland."

To prevent the spread of this beetle, APHIS has imposed a plant quarantine on all infested Illinois counties. Consumers who purchase Christmas trees should not be concerned that this beetle will cause any harm to household items, plants, humans, or pets. The chance of even purchasing an infested tree is remote, and the possibility of ever finding a 3/16 inch long beetle is indeed slim. If tiny beetles are found near windows, they are probably carpet and/or granary beetles. If you find such beetles, and need a confirmation I will be glad to examine them. Simply enclose them in a small container and mail them to me.

As research studies progress in the United States, we will have a much better understanding of the life history and control of this insect. Presently the best advice I can give is to have plantations that are clean of pine logs, slash, dead trees, and stumps that are treated early in the spring.

Questions concerning Illinois plantation inspection and quarantine should be addressed to Stan Smith, Ill. Dept. of Agriculture, 9511 Harrison St., Rm 169A, Des Plaines, IL 60016. Phone (708)-294-4343.



Illinois Counties Infested With
the Common Pine Shoot Beetle

Information for map courtesy of the Illinois
Department of Agriculture and USDA APHIS PPQ

Miscellaneous Pest Reports				Degree	
				of	
Illinois			Date in	Infes	
Counties	Pest	Host	1994	tation*	Contributors
Union	Aphids	Sugar maple	May	M	M. Brown
McDonough	"	High bush cranberry	May	H	B. McVey
"	"	Hawthorn	May	H	"
"	"	Columbine	May	H	"
Jersey	"	Scotch pine	May	M	T. Lamer
	"	White spruce	May	M	"
Coles	"	River birch	May	M	G. Stratton
Henry	"	Ash	June	L	S. Felt
McDonough	"	Crabapple	June	H	B. McVey
LaSalle	"	Sugar maple	August	M	R. Timmons
Whiteside	Ash borer	Ash	July	M	R. Eads
Henry	Asiatic oak weevil	Bur and white oaks	July	H	S. Felt
Kendall	Bronze birch borer	birch	May	L	T. Gargrave
McDonough	"	birch	June	M	B. McVey
LaSalle	Carpenter ants	Sugar maple	August	L	R. Timmons
McDonough	Cherry leaf beetle	Plum	June	L	B. MeVey
JoDaviess	Cottonwood petiole gal	Cottonwood	June	L	R. Eads
Sangamon	Eur. pine shoot moth	Mugo pine	May	M	P. Skuba
Bond	Forest tent caterpillar	Silver maple	May	L	M. Koch
Sangamon	"	Black cherry	May	M	P. Skuba
Montgomery	"	"	May	M	"
McLean	"	"	May	M	"
Macoupin	"	"	May	M	"
Carroll	Honeysuckle aphid	Honeysuckle	July	L	R. Eads
Coles	Janpanese beetle	Linden, Ash, Birch	June	M	B. Wagoner
Kendall	Lilac borer	lilac	May	L	T. Gargrave
Wayne	Leaf vein gall	Hickory and Pecan	May	M	G. Stratton
Henry	Leafminers	Bur oak	July	M	S. Felt
Kendall	Maple bladder gall	Silver maple	May	H	T. Gargrave
Grundy	"	"	May	H	"
Will	"	"	May	H	"
LaSalle	"	"	July	M	R. Timmons
JoDaviess	"	"	August	L	R. Eads
LaSalle	Oak twig girdler	White oak	June	H	R. Timmons
Tazewell	Pine bark aphid	White pine	June	M	M. Brown/Pekin
LaSalle	Pear slug	Red leaf plum	July	M	R. Timmons
Carroll	Potato flea beetle	Highbush cranberry	August	L	R. Eads
Mason	Spring cankerworm?	White oak, Hackberry	May	H	G. Haley
Hamilton	Spittlebug	Scotch pine	May	M	G. Stratton
Jefferson	"	Pecan	May	M	"
Will	"	Green ash, Oak	May	L	T. Gargrave

Miscellaneous Pest Reports				Degree	
				of	
Illinois			Date in	Infes	
Counties	Pest	Host	1994	tation*	Contributors
Tazewell	Spittlebug	White pine	June	L	M. Brown/Pekin
Bond	White oak borer	White oak	May	M	M. Koch
Carroll	White pine bark aphid	White pine	June	L	R. Eads
Carroll	Wood borers	Green ash	June	M	R. Eads
JoDaviess	White pine sawfly	White pine	Sept.	H	R. Eads
Hamilton	Yellownecked	Paulownia	May	L	D. Johnson
	caterpillar				
LaSalle	Yellow jacket wasp	Scotch pine	Sept.	L	R. Timmons
*L-Light					
M-Moderate					
H-Heavy					